

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THOMAS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## EULOGY FOR DANIEL BOORSTIN

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the attached eulogy be printed in the RECORD today. Dr. James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, delivered this eulogy on Tuesday, March 2, 2004 at the funeral of Daniel Boorstin, who served as Librarian of Congress from 1975 to 1987. It also appeared in Rollcall yesterday.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HON. JAMES H. BILLINGTON, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS—EULOGY FOR LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS EMERITUS DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, MARCH 2, 2004

Dan Boorstin was a great American: the inspirational head of two important national institutions; a key figure—along with his friends Dillon Ripley and Roger Stevens—in the cultural coming of age of our Nation's Capital; and a matchless chronicler of the uniqueness, the innovative spirit and the everyday practicality of our shared American experience.

He was an exuberant humanist who brought high literary style to a wide popular audience. He put things together when others were taking them apart. He kept history alive by telling it as his story at a time when many were dehumanizing it, first with ideological prejudice and then with methodological pomposity. He was an optimist but also a critic—providing us an early warning of the difference between real and pseudo events, between people who actually do things and manufactured celebrities who are simply well-known for being well-known.

He created in his two great trilogies an original American version of the tradition of sweeping, multivolume histories that flourished in England from Gibbon to Toynbee. His longtime friend and colleague Jaroslav Pelikan told me yesterday that Dan had given him crucial early advice and encouragement as Jary was embarking on his own monumental multivolume history.

It was fun to be with Dan in person and through his writings. He mixed erudition with epigrammatic wit and colorful vignettes. He could be contentious and even temperamental, but almost always in defense of someone or some institution to which he was loyal at a time when it was being unfairly maligned.

As Librarian of Congress he exemplified as well as encouraged the highest scholarly standards. At the same time, he threw open the big bronze doors to let in the widest possible readership. From the time of my own arrival in Washington to run the Wilson Center until the time I was chosen to succeed him at the Library, he was a very special example, helpmate and friend.

Plato said that immortality lies in one's children and one's books. Dan and his incomparable wife and effervescent editorial collaborator, Ruth, have opened both of those pathways to an undying legacy. His outstanding children have spoken today; and a great extended family of readers yet unborn will be benefitting from his books in the years to come.

He was a man of the book, a gift to America from the people of the book. His bibliography itself fills a book. He founded and was a benefactor to the Center for the Book within the world's greatest collection of books at the Library of Congress; and it now has—thanks to John Cole, whom he appointed to head it—affiliated Centers for the Book in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Dan was concerned not just about illiteracy but also about alliteracy—a term he coined to describe those people who can read but have lost the will to do so. And he launched the plan and gained the congressional support to restore the Thomas Jefferson Building to its true glory as America's temple of the book.

When he was sworn in in November 1975 as the 12th Librarian of Congress in the Great Hall of that magnificent building, he spoke these prophetic words: "The computer can help us find what we know is there. But the book remains our symbol and our resource for the unimagined question and the unwelcome answer."

In his last years he crafted a second trilogy of books largely out of what he was fond of calling the "multimedia encyclopedia" that was and is the Library of Congress. He ended up in his personal note to readers in the last volume, *The Seekers*, asking a question that lay beyond all the unwelcome answers. Has Western man, he asked, emptied meaning from life by moving from seeking purposes to seeking causes—from deeply wondering why to simply asking how? Books and family gave meaning and purpose to the rich life of this man—as they do to the American culture that he loved and ennobled.

Marjorie and I—like so many of his fond admirers—will miss him and the infectious enthusiasm for learning that he miraculously sustained for nearly nine decades. We will always be grateful for the friendship and support that he and Ruth so generously and warmly extended to us and to the amazing institution in which we have been privileged to succeed him.

## HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

ADAM MOONEY AND PATRICK DORFF

Mrs. LINCOLN. Madam President, today I rise to pay tribute and to honor a young man who was recently killed in action in Iraq—1LT Adam G. Mooney, a soldier in the U.S. Army who was killed during a search and rescue mission on January 25. First Lieutenant Mooney was 28 years old.

Adam Mooney was a native of Cambridge, MD, assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army, stationed at Fort Drum, NY. After graduating from high school in Dorchester County, MD, in 1993, Adam attended the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. He left college to enlist in the Army, but returned to the university soon after to complete his degree in aviation management science. Adam was a lifelong enthusiast of aviation and flying—in fact, he earned his pilot's license at about the same time he earned his driver's license. In the Army, Adam was able to further pursue the challenges of aviation while flying the OH-58 Kiowa Warrior helicopter. His unit was deployed to Iraq late last year, where Adam flew helicopter missions to provide support, security, and intelligence to ground troops.

On January 25, 1LT Adam Mooney was flying a rescue mission near Mosul, Iraq, in search of soldiers whose boat had capsized on the Tigris River. According to witnesses, Mooney's helicopter hit a power line and plummeted into the river. The bodies of both Mooney and his co-pilot, CWO Patrick Dorff, were missing in the aftermath of the crash—Dorff's body was found 4 days later, and Mooney's 3 weeks later. We extend our deepest sympathies to their families, who certainly suffered under great strain and emotional stress while they awaited news of their loved ones' welfare.

Adam Mooney's wife, Katie, lives with her parents in Conway, AR, where she moved to work on her nursing degree while her husband was serving overseas. Our deepest condolences and prayers go out to her, as well as to Adam's parents, friends, and loved ones, in this time of great loss for their family. Adam was a courageous young man, lost to us far too soon, but we remain confident that his sacrifice was in a noble and honorable cause.

Thank you, Madam President.

## LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Madam President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

A terrible crime occurred in Upland, CA, in December 1999. There, a man died after being hit in the head with a pool cue by an attacker who accused him of being gay.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

## HAITI

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, over the past week, we have all watched the images of killings, chaos, and looting in Haiti. I am sad for the Haitian people. Once again, their leaders and the international community have failed them, and the poorest and the most vulnerable are enduring the greatest suffering.

I am also deeply disappointed with the Bush administration. Over the past several years, this administration ignored the simmering problems in Haiti and hoped they would somehow resolve themselves. That approach obviously backfired. Things have spiraled out of control. We now have a full-blown crisis on our hands, accusations that the administration helped to engineer a

coup of President Aristide, and the deployment of thousands of U.S. Marines into a difficult situation. Bringing change to Haiti will now be a far more dangerous and costly undertaking. Moreover, the U.N. or some other impartial organization will have to conduct an investigation to answer nagging questions about Aristide's departure.

I recognize that many administration officials did not support President Aristide. I can understand that view, as I also lost confidence in him. There is no question that serious allegations of corruption and abuse surround President Aristide and his associates and that these issues should have been dealt with. President Aristide and other Haitian leaders should be held accountable for their actions. Having said that, we should not forget the courage that President Aristide displayed when he first spoke out against the excesses of the brutal and corrupt dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier.

But this administration did not want to make the effort to help clean up the Haitian Government, build a reform-minded opposition, and restructure the economy.

Instead, the Bush administration simply disengaged. During his first year in office, President Bush reduced aid to Haiti by about 25 percent. Concerned with the growing problems in Haiti, Senator DODD and I sent a letter to USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios in February 2002, urging an overhaul of our foreign aid program to Haiti. The response to our letter was essentially: "Thanks for writing. We have a limited budget, but we will remain 'flexible' in our approach." The results of this flexible approach speak for themselves.

To be fair, USAID was under heady pressure to absorb activities that the State Department should have funded. USAID does not deserve the blame for an administration-wide policy failure.

During the last month, United States policy toward Haiti crystallized around the goal of getting rid of President Aristide. For all the administration's tough talk aimed at President Aristide, this White House has embraced corrupt leaders with far less democratic credentials than President Aristide when it has suited its purpose. This episode is yet another reminder of how the contradictory policies and rhetoric of this administration are damaging U.S. credibility around the world.

In some respects, President Aristide's departure begins a new chapter for Haiti. In other ways, it is not clear just how new it is. For the third time in 20 years, a Haitian leader has been forced into exile, and at least for the third time in 90 years, the U.S. military has intervened in Haiti.

What is to show for years of interventions and hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. assistance? Haiti remains one of the poorest and most corrupt countries on Earth, facing a myriad of complex problems. Removing President

Aristide will not solve these entrenched problems, but it may provide a way forward.

The United States has compelling reasons to help. Haiti is just a few hundred miles away from our shores, and the social turmoil there could easily spread to the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, and elsewhere in our neighborhood. The United States has a long relationship with Haiti and many Haitian Americans live in the United States. Perhaps most importantly, we have a moral responsibility to help a nation where so many have been suffering for so long.

The United States, France, and others must work with the United Nations, the Organization of American States to help fill the power vacuum in Port-au-Prince. The international community must also come up with a substantial aid package to help the Haitian people get back on their feet.

This will be a long, slow process. If we are to succeed in meeting the challenge of recovery and rebuilding in Haiti, the United States and the international community must stay engaged. Most of all, the Haitians themselves must take responsibility, especially the religious and political leaders. But we must take care not to overlook a key group that must be involved in this process—middle-class Haitians who have left the country over the past few decades.

As Garry Pierre-Pierre, editor in chief of the Haitian Times, points out in Monday's Wall Street Journal, involving Haiti's middle class is essential. He writes:

The international community has to bring the country's middle class not merely to the table, but back to Haiti. This middle class has been fleeing Haiti for the U.S., where it has consolidated itself, for the last 30 years. We should look to that group, the Haitian diaspora, educated at the best schools in the U.S. and Canada, to help lead the country out of its perpetual cycle of violence and misery.

I agree with Mr. Pierre-Pierre, and believe that the administration should heed his advice.

We have missed one opportunity after another in Haiti. It is time for us to make the most of this unfortunate situation.

I ask unanimous consent to print the above-referenced letters in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, February 15, 2002.

Hon. ANDREW NATSIOS,

Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. NATSIOS: We are deeply concerned with the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Haiti. The political impasse between the Haitian Government and the political opposition has only made a serious situation more dire. As a matter of U.S. policy Haiti is being denied access to monies from the multilateral development banks until the government and opposition resolve their differences. For that reason, the humanitarian needs of Haiti must be met solely

from bilateral donations through non-governmental organizations such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services and World Vision.

Violence, poverty, and disease are rampant throughout Haiti. Since the United States is opposing access for Haiti to multilateral monies to address these problems, we believe the U.S. has a moral obligation to ensure, to the maximum extent feasible, that U.S. bilateral humanitarian assistance allocations be maintained at adequate levels. However, that does not appear to be the case. As you know annual USAID/Haiti allocations have been cut in half since FY1999 to \$50 million for the current fiscal year. Moreover, the Administration's FY 2003 request is only \$45 million. At these levels we are very skeptical that USAID will be able to continue many critical programs, including school feeding programs, public health programs for Haitian children ages 0 to 5, and AIDS treatment and prevention programs.

We strongly urge you to review the overall FY 2003 USAID budget to determine whether additional funds can be found for USAID FY 2003 programs in Haiti. Moreover, we do not support efforts to obligate FY 2002 Haiti monies for purposes other than humanitarian assistance programs.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns. We look forward to working with you in addressing the humanitarian needs of Haiti's seven million people.

Sincerely yours,

PATRICK J. LEAHY,  
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,  
U.S. Senators.

U.S. AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,  
Washington, DC, April 2, 2002.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,

U.S. Senate,

Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY: Mr. Natsios has asked me to respond to your letter of February 15, 2002, concerning the current situation in Haiti and declining U.S. assistance levels. We regret the delay in responding.

We share your concern about deteriorating conditions in Haiti, and are doing our best to help ease the situation within the constraints of current budget realities. Since September 11, 2001, worldwide pressures on overall resources limit our ability to maintain prior year levels for Haiti. We have made up most of the difference using Development Assistance and the Child Survival and Health Programs fund; however, these accounts are heavily subscribed.

Our programs will continue to have a meaningful impact in Haiti through the provision of primarily humanitarian assistance. Approximately 80 percent of the FY 2002 budget and FY 2003 request will go toward health, food aid, and education activities. These programs will still provide health and family planning services to approximately 2.7 million Haitians—mostly women and children—including HIV/AIDS prevention. They will also target food resources in Haiti to children under five and pregnant/lactating women, and will continue to make marked improvements in math and reading achievement test scores for 150,000 Haitian children.

In closing, we are watching the situation very closely and remain flexible on funding options for FY 2002. We welcome a continuing dialogue with Congress on appropriate assistance levels for Haiti as events unfold.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention. Please let us know when this office can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,  
Assistant Administrator,  
Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs.